

Cephennula gen. nov. (Coleoptera, Scydmaenidae), with Four New Species from Malaysia and Indonesia

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Abstract A new genus belonging to the tribe Cephenniini, *Cephennula* Jałoszyński, is described. The type species is *Cephennula multicarinata* Jałoszyński, occurring in Indonesia (Borneo: Kalimantan); the genus includes also three other new species: *C. minuta* (E Malaysia, Borneo: Sarawak), *C. secunda* (W Malaysia: Selangor), and *C. scaphisoma* (W Malaysia: Pahang). Diagnostic characters of the new genus and all new species are illustrated and discussed on the background of morphology of all other genera of the tribe.

Key words: Scydmaenidae, *Cephennula*, new genus, taxonomy, Indonesia, Malaysia.

Introduction

Three genera of the Cephenniini have been reported to occur in the Oriental Region: *Cephennodes* Reitter, *Cephennomicrus* Reitter (= *Neseuthia* Scott), and *Hlavaciellus* Jałoszyński (Newton and Franz, 1998; Jałoszyński, 2006). This paper provides a description and diagnostic characters of a new genus, *Cephennula*, with four species distributed in West Malaysia (Selangor and Pahang), East Malaysia (Sarawak), and Indonesia (Kalimantan). The new genus comprises minute beetles resembling in general appearance representatives of *Cephennomicrus* Reitter, but showing a set of unique characters, not known in any other genus of the tribe.

The measurements are as follows: body length is a sum of lengths of the head, pronotum and elytra measured separately; length of head is from a hypothetical line joining posterior margins of eyes to anterior margin of the frontoclypeal area; width of head includes eyes; length of antennae was measured in ventral view; length of pronotum was measured along midline; width of pronotum is maximum; length of elytra was measured along suture, from a hypothetical line joining the humeral denticles to the apex; width

of elytra is maximum, combined; elytral index (EI) is length divided by combined width. Transparent mounts in glycerol were used to examine and illustrate details of the ventral side, the head, the maxillary palps, and structures of the base of the elytra; body outline was traced from dry-mounted specimens; and the aedeagi, male terminalia and abdomen were figured from Canada balsam mounts. The type material is deposited in the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo, Japan (NSMT), and the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany (SMNS).

Taxonomy

Genus *Cephennula* gen. nov.

Type species. *Cephennula multicarinata* Jałoszyński.

Diagnosis. Pronotum with lateral and sublateral carinae and two pairs of ante-basal foveae, internal pair connected by transverse groove; each hypomeron divided in middle by transverse carina; intercoxal prosternal process very broad and long, in lateral view strongly expanding ventrally, with subrectangular anterior part and subtriangular posterior part protruding posteriorly, in

dorsal view prosternal process has well defined anterior and posterior margin, lateral margins of its ventral surface are expanded laterally, so that internal margins of procoxae are concealed by lateral parts of prosternal process; intercoxal process of mesoventrite in ventral view slightly narrower than prosternal process, with narrow anterior part and broader, nearly parallel-sided posterior part with long and divergent posterior arms, lateral margins of its ventral surface are expanded laterally, so that internal margins of mesocoxae are concealed by lateral parts of mesoventral process; and humeral area on each elytron with two longitudinal carinae.

Description. Body (Figs. 1, 3, 6, 7, 13, 14, 18, 19) very small, stout, convex, with very shallow constriction between pronotum and elytra. Head (Fig. 2) large, with very short tempora; ocelli and frontal glands present; antennae (Fig. 2) with antennomere IX only slightly larger than flagellomeres, antennomeres X and XI strongly enlarged and flattened dorso-ventrally, antennomere XI divided into subcylindrical basal part and subconical apical part; mandibles small, in dorso-frontal view barely visible, hidden by labrum, with broad basal part and long, curved apical part; maxillary palps (Fig. 20) enlarged, palpomere I very short, palpomere II very long and slender, palpomere III strongly broadened, with narrow base, rounded sides and broad, truncated apex, palpomere IV very short and broad, only slightly convex.

Pronotum in dorsal view (Figs. 1, 6, 13, 18) semicircular or semielliptical, with entire and microserrate lateral carinae accompanied by entire sublateral carinae, basal part of pronotum with two pairs of foveae, internal pair connected by transverse groove. Area between lateral and sublateral carina on each side of pronotum in all known species covered with punctures coarser than those in median part of disc. Ventral side of prothorax (Figs. 3, 7, 14, 19) with very short basisternum; prosternal intercoxal process very large, with well defined anterior and posterior margins and expanded laterally sides of ventral surface, in lateral view (Fig. 24) prosternal

process has very large, subrectangular anterior part and smaller, subtriangular posterior part strongly protruding posteriorly; ventral surface of prosternal process in all species covered with very large, unevenly distributed, sharply marked punctures. Each hypomeron is divided in middle by transverse carina, both halves of hypomeron are distinctly concave.

Elytra (Figs. 1, 6, 13, 15, 18) entire, oval, each with two longitudinal carinae in humeral region, and very small, shallow and asetose basal pit (barely visible or indiscernible in dry-mounted specimens, well visible in transparent mounts); scutellum well visible, small and subtriangular.

Mesoventrite (Figs. 3, 7, 14, 19) with intercoxal process slightly narrower than prosternal process, in ventral view its anterior part is rapidly narrowed, posterior part of process broad, with sides nearly parallel and ventral surface expanded laterally, posterior arms of mesoventral process long, well defined, strongly divergent posteriorly.

Metaventrite (Figs. 3, 7, 14, 19) with intercoxal process about as broad as mesoventral process.

All coxae (Figs. 3, 7, 14, 19) separated by similar distance; internal margins of pro- and mesocoxae not visible in ventral view, concealed by expanded intercoxal processes.

Abdomen (Fig. 21) with six visible sternites, about as long as metaventrite.

Male terminal abdominal segments composed of tergite IX (Fig. 8) with subtriangular lateral parts (hemitergites) with asetose apices; elongate and subtriangular sternite IX (Fig. 9) with row of short setae along distal margin; and subquadrate tergite X (Fig. 10) bearing row of dense, long setae along distal margin.

Aedeagus (Figs. 4, 5, 11, 12, 16, 17, 22, 23) symmetrical, with sub-basally located orifice and variously developed, relatively simple internal armature. Parameres long and slender, with apical setae; base of parameres surrounding basal orifice supported with additional basal lateral projections.

Distribution. Peninsular Malaysia and Borneo.

Etymology. The name *Cephennula* is a variation of the stem found in names of several genera of the tribe (i.e., *Cephennium*, *Cephennodes*, *Cephennomicrus*); gender feminine.

Remarks. The divided hypomera of the prothorax, flattened intercoxal processes of the pro- and mesothorax, the sculpture of the pronotum composed of the sublateral carinae and four ante-basal pits, and a pair of carinae in the humeral region on each elytron are unique for *Cephennula*, not known in any other genus of the tribe. All Palearctic and Oriental genera of the Cephenniini have the prothorax with the hypomera non-divided by transverse carina. In some species of *Cephennodes* the hypomera can bear anterior and posterior impressions, so that the area between two concave parts is slightly raised and the hypomeron is then indistinctly divided, but no species are known with sharply developed transverse carina. The intercoxal process separating the procoxae in other genera (Figs. 25–29), is either large but narrow, with lateral margins not expanded in *Cephennodes* and *Cephennomicrus* (Figs. 27, 29), expanded ventrally but very small and in ventral view concealed by procoxae in *Hlavaciellus* (Fig. 28), or strongly reduced and not expanded ventrally in *Cephennium*, *Nanophthalmus* (Figs. 25, 26) and *Etelea* (Fig. 3 in Besuchet and Vit, 2004). In *Cephennula*, the intercoxal process of the prosternum is unique, very large, in lateral view with its anterior margin bent at straight angle, so that the ventral surface of the process is nearly parallel to the dorsal surface of the pronotum (Fig. 24). The anterior margin of the process in *Cephennodes* and *Cephennomicrus* in lateral view is bent at obtuse angle (Figs. 27, 29), and that in *Hlavaciellus* is only slightly curved (Fig. 28). Moreover, in ventral view the internal margins of the procoxae in *Cephennula* are concealed by the strongly expanded ventral surface of the process, and the anterior part of the process is subtriangular, whereas its posterior end is very broad and subrectangular. In all other Oriental genera with well developed intercoxal process of the prosternum, its shape in ventral view is distinctly different, with the anterior part

broad and the posterior end narrow and subtriangular or rounded, and the ventral surface is not laterally expanded. The intercoxal process of the mesoventrite that separates the mesocoxae in *Cephennula* (Figs. 3, 7, 14, 19) is also narrowed in its anterior part and has the ventral surface expanded, so that the internal margins of the mesocoxae are not visible in ventral view, which is not the case in any other Oriental genus of the tribe. The pronotum in other genera of Cephenniini never bears a combination of four pits and sublateral carinae. In some species of *Cephennodes* the sublateral carina occurs, but (as in all species in this genus) it is accompanied by only one lateral ante-basal pit. In *Cephennomicrus*, in turn, four basal foveae are common, and sometimes the internal pair is connected by a transverse groove, like in *Cephennula*. However, no species of *Cephennomicrus* has sublateral carinae running along lateral margins of the pronotum. Also no genus in the tribe has two carinae running posteriorly from the humeral region on each elytron. Distinct subhumeral carinae can be found in some species of *Cephennodes*, but they are never accompanied by another pair.

Additionally, *Cephennium* and *Nanophthalmus* differ from *Cephennula* in having the pronotum without pits; *Nanophthalmus* and *Etelea* are also entirely anophthalmous, while *Cephennula* has large eyes. Moreover, *Etelea* has a very long basisternum, occupying most of the prosternum, while the basisternum in *Cephennula* (and in all remaining Palearctic and Oriental Cephenniini) is extremely short and the major part of the prosternum is occupied by the procoxal cavities. *Cephennodes* and *Hlavaciellus* have very large mandibles always well visible in dorso-frontal view (small and barely visible in *Cephennula*), *Hlavaciellus* has also massive antennae gradually thickened toward apices (*Cephennula* has well delimited antennal club). The genus most similar to *Cephennula* seems to be *Cephennomicrus*. These two genera share two pairs of the antebasal foveae on the pronotum (the internal pair in some species of *Cephennomicrus* is connected by a groove), asetose basal pits of the elytra, the shape

of the head and antennae, and the presence of the ocelli and the frontal glands (the frontal glands in *Cephennomicrus* will be characterized in a separate paper; Jałoszyński, unpublished data). Moreover, the aedeagus of *Cephennula* closely resembles copulatory organs of some species of *Cephennomicrus*.

The remaining genera of the tribe, *Pseudocephennium* Reitter and *Paracephennium* O'Keefe, are known to occur in the Neotropics. Both of them require more precise comparative diagnoses, and *Pseudocephennium* needs a detailed redescription to be diagnosable. However, only three visible abdominal sternites mentioned by the authors of these genera clearly distinguish them from *Cephennula*.

***Cephennula multicarinata* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1–5, 24)

Diagnosis. Body length above 0.8 mm but below 0.9 mm; each side of pronotum with two long setae; lateral margin of each elytron with four long setae; and aedeagus with subtrapezoidal apex and two long, apically divergent bunches of sclerites located close to apex.

Description. Body (Fig. 1) small, oval and stout, with weakly marked constriction between pronotum and elytra, moderately convex; pigmentation moderately light brown, vestiture slightly lighter than cuticle.

Male. Body length 0.83 mm. Head (Fig. 2) small, broadest at eyes, length 0.12 mm, width 0.20 mm; vertex and frontoclypeal region convex; vertex with pair of barely noticeable ocelli; antero-interior margin of each eye with very small, drop-shaped frontal gland; tempora extremely short; eyes large, coarsely faceted, moderately convex. Punctuation of head very fine, moderately sparse; setation very short, sparse, suberect. Antennae as in Fig. 2, length 0.30 mm.

Pronotum (Figs. 1, 24) nearly semicircular in shape, broadest near middle but sides are only minimally convergent posteriorly; length 0.26 mm, width 0.36 mm; anterior margin weakly

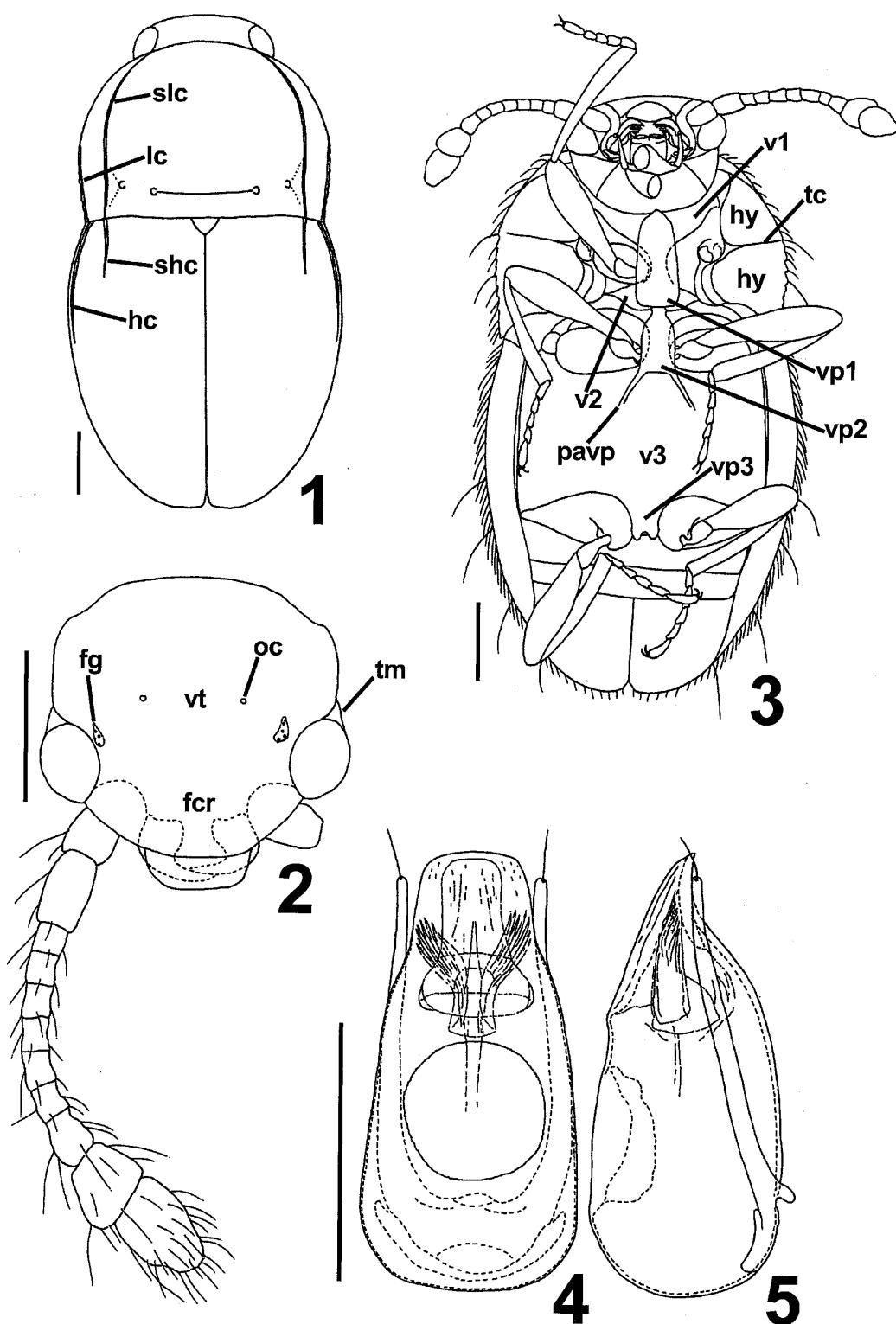
rounded; sides distinctly serrate, strongly rounded in anterior half and nearly straight in posterior half; hind angles sharp; posterior margin arcuate, with very shallow lateral emarginations; in addition to lateral carinae pronotum bears pair of narrow but distinct sublateral carinae; base of pronotum with four very small and shallow pits forming two lateral pairs, internal pair is connected by shallow but distinct transverse groove, area between each lateral pit and sublateral carina is slightly impressed. Punctuation distinct and dense, composed of deep and sharply marked punctures, disc between sublateral carinae is covered with smaller punctures separated by spaces about as long as puncture diameters, area between lateral and sublateral carinae bears larger, coarse punctures adjacent one to another; setation short, moderately dense, suberect, additionally lateral margins of pronotum bear two pairs of long, more erect setae inserted near middle and slightly posterior to middle.

Elytra (Fig. 1) oval, broadest distinctly anterior to middle, length 0.45 mm, width 0.40 mm, EI 1.12; base of each elytron without basal impression, with barely discernible basal pit; humeral carina slightly shorter than half length of elytra; additionally each elytron bears much shorter but equally distinct subhumeral carina; apices of elytra separately rounded. Punctuation much finer than that on pronotum, composed of very small, moderately dense punctures; setation similar to that on pronotum, additionally each elytron bears four long, erect setae distributed along posterior half of lateral margin. Hind wings well developed.

Legs relatively short, slender.

Venter as in Fig. 3.

Aedeagus (Figs. 4, 5) 0.17 mm in length, elongate, very thin-walled, in ventral view broadest at base and gradually narrowing up to apical third, where sides are narrowing more rapidly to form broad, subtrapezoidal apex; ventral wall of median lobe with large and circular membranous area; internal armature simple, composed of bell-shaped central apical complex with pair of laterally located and strongly divergent bunches of



Figs. 1-5. *Cephennula multicarinata* sp. nov. Simplified dorsal habitus (1); head in frontal view (2); simplified ventral habitus (left front leg and part of abdomen removed) (3); aedeagus in ventral (4) and lateral (5) views. Abbreviations: fcr, frontoclypeal region; fg, frontal gland; hc, humeral carina; hy, hypomeron; lc, lateral carina; oc, ocellus; pavp, posterior arm of mesoventral process; shc, subhumeral carina; slc, sublateral carina; tc, transverse carina of hypomeron; tm, tempora; v1, prosternum; v2, mesoventrite; v3, metaventrite; vp1, prosternal intercoxal process; vp2, mesoventral intercoxal process; vp3, metaventral intercoxal process; vt, vertex. Scale: 0.1 mm.

long, thin sclerites; parameres long and slender, each bearing single apical seta.

Female. Unknown (see remarks).

Distribution. Indonesia: Borneo (Kalimantan).

Type material. Holotype (male), white handwritten label "E. Kalimantan, Bukit, 1993. VIII. 10, N. Ishii coll." (NSMT).

Etymology. The specific epithet *multicarinata* refers to remarkably distinct and sharp multiple carinae on the pronotum and elytra.

Remarks. The male specimen in the collection of NSMT was accompanied by a very similar female collected by N. Ishii in E Kalimantan, Lempaka, on 4. viii. 1993. This female certainly belongs to the same genus, and is as small as the male. However, this specimen is distinctly darker brown, and has smaller and sparser punctures on the pronotal disc between the sublateral carinae. In other genera of the Cephenniini punctures on the pronotum show very little variation within species, and their depth, diameter, shape and distribution are useful diagnostic characters. Therefore it is more likely that this female belongs to a different species than *C. multicarinata*.

Cephennula minuta sp. nov.

(Figs. 6–12)

Diagnosis. Body length below 0.8 mm; lateral margins of pronotum and elytra without long setae; and aedeagus with subtriangular apex and two long, divergent bunches of sclerites located close to middle.

Description. Body (Fig. 6) very small, oval and elongate, with weakly marked constriction between pronotum and elytra, moderately convex; pigmentation moderately light brown, vesture slightly lighter than cuticle.

Male. Body length 0.78 mm. Head small, broadest at eyes, length 0.10 mm, width 0.18 mm; vertex and frontoclypeal region convex; ocelli and frontal glands not recognizable in dry-mounted specimen; tempora very short; eyes large, coarsely faceted, strongly convex. Puncta-

tion of head composed of dense but small and very shallow punctures with diffused margins; setation very short, sparse, suberect. Antennae as in Fig. 7, length 0.25 mm.

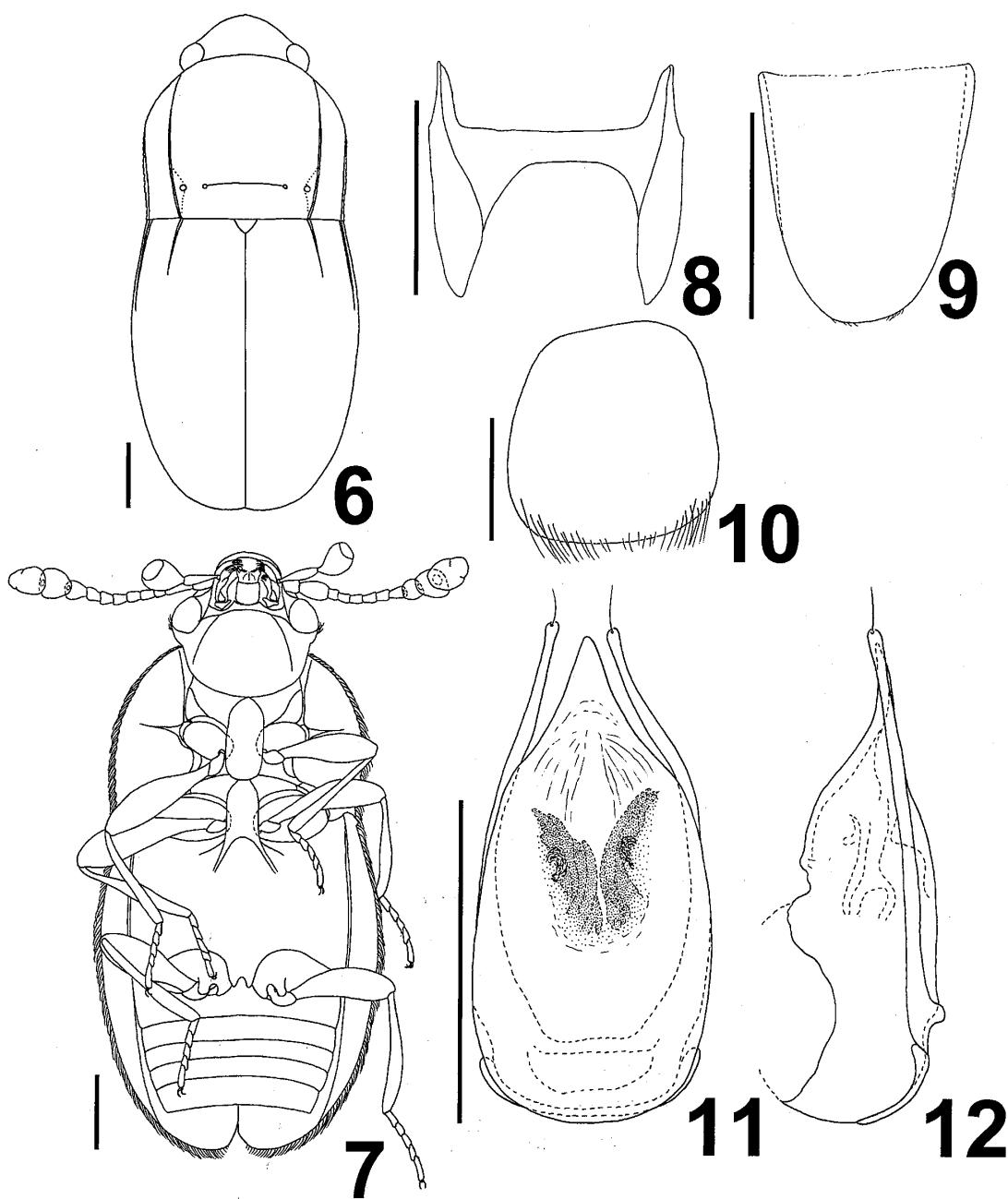
Pronotum (Fig. 6) semielliptical in shape, broadest slightly anterior to middle; length 0.25 mm, width 0.30 mm; anterior margin weakly rounded; sides microserrate, strongly rounded in anterior half and slightly convergent in posterior half, slightly curved outwards at sharp hind angles; posterior margin very weakly arcuate; lateral and sublateral carinae well marked; base of pronotum with two pairs of very small, shallow pits, internal pair connected by shallow transverse groove; area between each lateral pit and sublateral carina slightly impressed. Median part of disc between sublateral carinae covered with very dense, small and shallow punctures adjacent one to another, area between lateral and sublateral carinae with punctures as dense as those in middle, but only slightly larger and slightly coarser; setae short and dense, nearly recumbent, sides of pronotum without long setae.

Elytra (Fig. 6) oval, elongate, broadest distinctly anterior to middle, length 0.43 mm, width 0.33 mm, EI 1.31; base of each elytron with very short and shallow basal impression and very small and barely discernible basal pit; humeral carina slightly shorter than 1/3 length of elytra; additionally each elytron bears slightly shorter subhumeral carina; apices of elytra separately rounded. Punctuation distinctly finer and sparser than that on pronotum, composed of very small and shallow punctures; setation similar to that on pronotum but slightly shorter, lateral margins of elytra without long setae. Hind wings well developed.

Legs relatively short, slender.

Venter as in Fig. 7.

Aedeagus (Figs. 11–12) 0.15 mm in length, elongate, in ventral view broadest at base and gradually narrowing up to about apical third, where sides are narrowing more rapidly to form subtriangular apex; internal armature simple, composed of pair of laterally located and strongly divergent bunches of short, darkly sclerotized



Figs. 6–12. *Cephennula minuta* sp. nov. Simplified dorsal habitus (6); simplified ventral habitus (part of abdomen removed) (7); tergite IX of male in dorsal view (8); sternite IX of male in ventral view (9); tergite X of male in dorsal view (10); aedeagus in ventral (11) and lateral (12) views. Scale: 0.1 mm (6–9, 11, 12); 0.05 mm (10).

sclerites; parameres long and slender, each bearing single apical seta.

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. East Malaysia: Borneo (Sarawak).

Type material. Holotype (male), white printed label “E-Malaysia: Sarawak, San-tubong, 20 km N Kuching, Camp Permai, 10 m, 5.–

10.VIII.2003, leg. A. SCHULZ” (SMNS).

Etymology. The specific epithet *minuta* is a Latin adjective meaning “diminished, little, small, minute”; it refers to the small body size of this species.

Remarks. This species is very similar to *C. secunda*; both of them share similar body length and shape, light brown pigmentation, and they

also have a similar punctures on the pronotum and elytra. *Cephennula minuta* has less distinct punctures on the head, less coarse punctures between lateral and sublateral carinae on the pronotum, which is also narrower. Moreover, *C. minuta* has no long lateral setae on the pronotum and elytra.

***Cephennula secunda* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 13–17)

Diagnosis. Body length below 0.8 mm; each lateral margin of pronotum with single long seta; lateral margin of each elytron with two long setae; and aedeagus with subrectangular apex and barely discernible internal armature.

Description. Body (Fig. 13) very small, oval and elongate, with weakly marked constriction between pronotum and elytra, moderately convex; pigmentation moderately light brown, vestiture slightly lighter than cuticle.

Male. Body length 0.78 mm. Head small, broadest at eyes, length 0.09 mm, width 0.18 mm; vertex and frontoclypeal region convex; ocelli and frontal glands not recognizable in dry-mounted specimen; tempora very short; eyes large, coarsely faceted, strongly convex. Punctures on dorsal surface of head moderately large, relatively sharply marked and dense, separated by spaces about equal to puncture diameters; setation very short, sparse, suberect. Antennae as in Fig. 14, length 0.28 mm.

Pronotum (Fig. 13) semielliptical in shape, broadest distinctly anterior to middle; length 0.25 mm, width 0.34 mm; anterior margin weakly rounded; sides microserrate, strongly rounded in anterior half and slightly convergent in posterior half, barely noticeably curved outwards at sharp hind angles; posterior margin very weakly biemarginate; lateral and sublateral carinae well marked; base of pronotum with two pairs of very small, shallow pits, internal pair connected by shallow transverse groove; area between each lateral pit and sublateral carina slightly impressed. Median part of disc between sublateral carinae

covered with very dense, small and shallow punctures adjacent one to another, area between lateral and sublateral carinae with much coarser, slightly larger punctures as dense as those in middle; setae short and dense, nearly recumbent, each lateral margin with single long seta inserted slightly anterior to middle.

Elytra (Figs. 13, 15) oval, elongate, broadest distinctly anterior to middle, length 0.44 mm, width 0.34 mm, EI 1.30; base of each elytron with barely noticeable basal impression and very small basal pit; humeral carina as long as 1/3 length of elytra; additionally each elytron bears slightly shorter subhumeral carina; apices of elytra separately rounded. Punctuation distinctly finer than that on pronotum but nearly equally dense, composed of very small and shallow punctures; setation similar to that on pronotum but slightly shorter, lateral margin of each elytron bears two long setae in apical fourth. Hind wings well developed.

Legs relatively short, slender.

Venter as in Fig. 14.

Aedeagus (Figs. 16–17) 0.13 mm in length, elongate, in the holotype median lobe is partly distorted, but the apical part, parameres and internal armature remain intact. Apical part subrectangular, tapered; internal armature simple and lightly sclerotized, composed of divergent membranous structures; parameres long and slender, each bearing single apical seta.

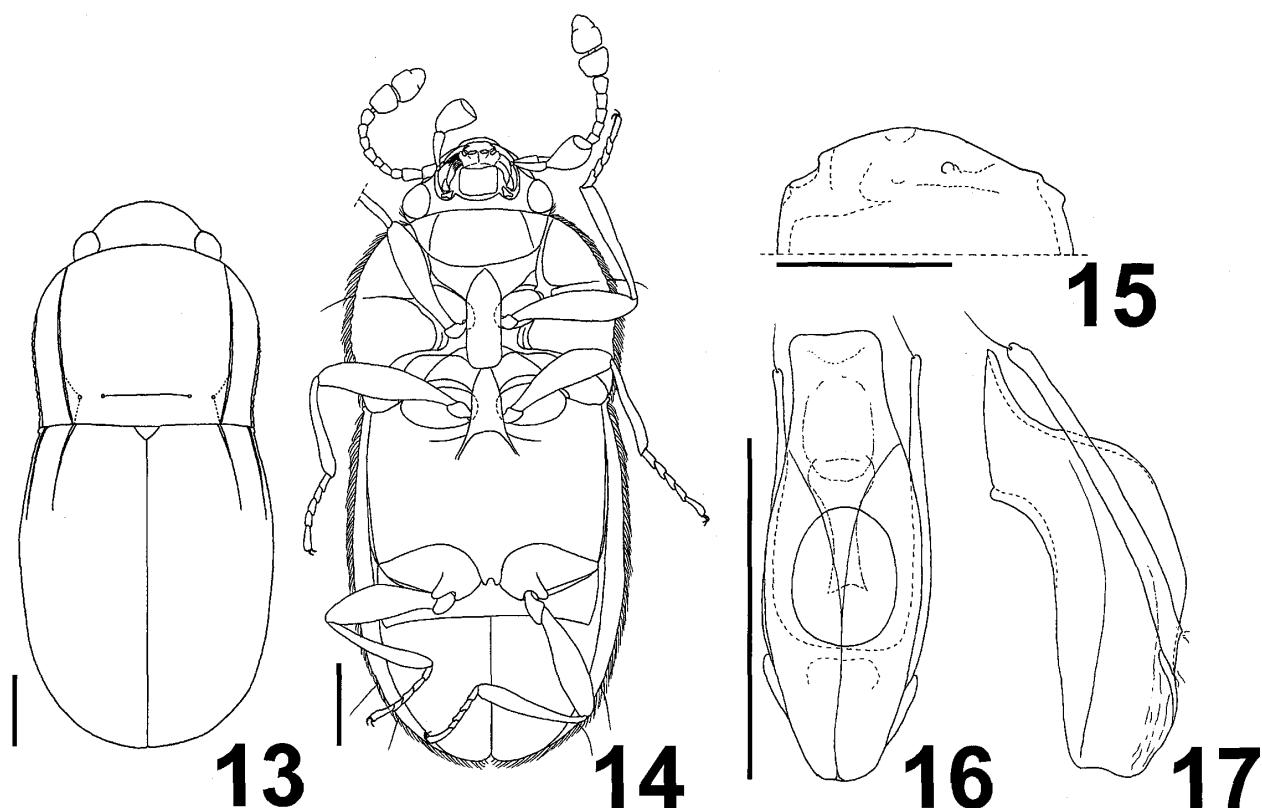
Female. Unknown.

Distribution. West Malaysia: Selangor (Ulu Gombak).

Type material. Holotype (male), yellow printed label "WEST MALAYSIA: Ulu Gombak Station; 300 m, 15.–20. 10.1988, leg. W. ROHE" (SMNS).

Etymology. The specific epithet is a noun derived from a Latin word "secundus", meaning "following, next in order". Here the species' name is a play on words associated with the previous species, *C. minuta*.

Remarks. See remarks for *C. minuta*.



Figs. 13–17. *Cephennula secunda* sp. nov. Simplified dorsal habitus (13); simplified ventral habitus (part of abdomen removed) (14); basal part of right elytron in dorsal view (15); aedeagus in ventral (16) and lateral (17) views. Scale: 0.1 mm.

***Cephennula scaphisoma* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 18–23)

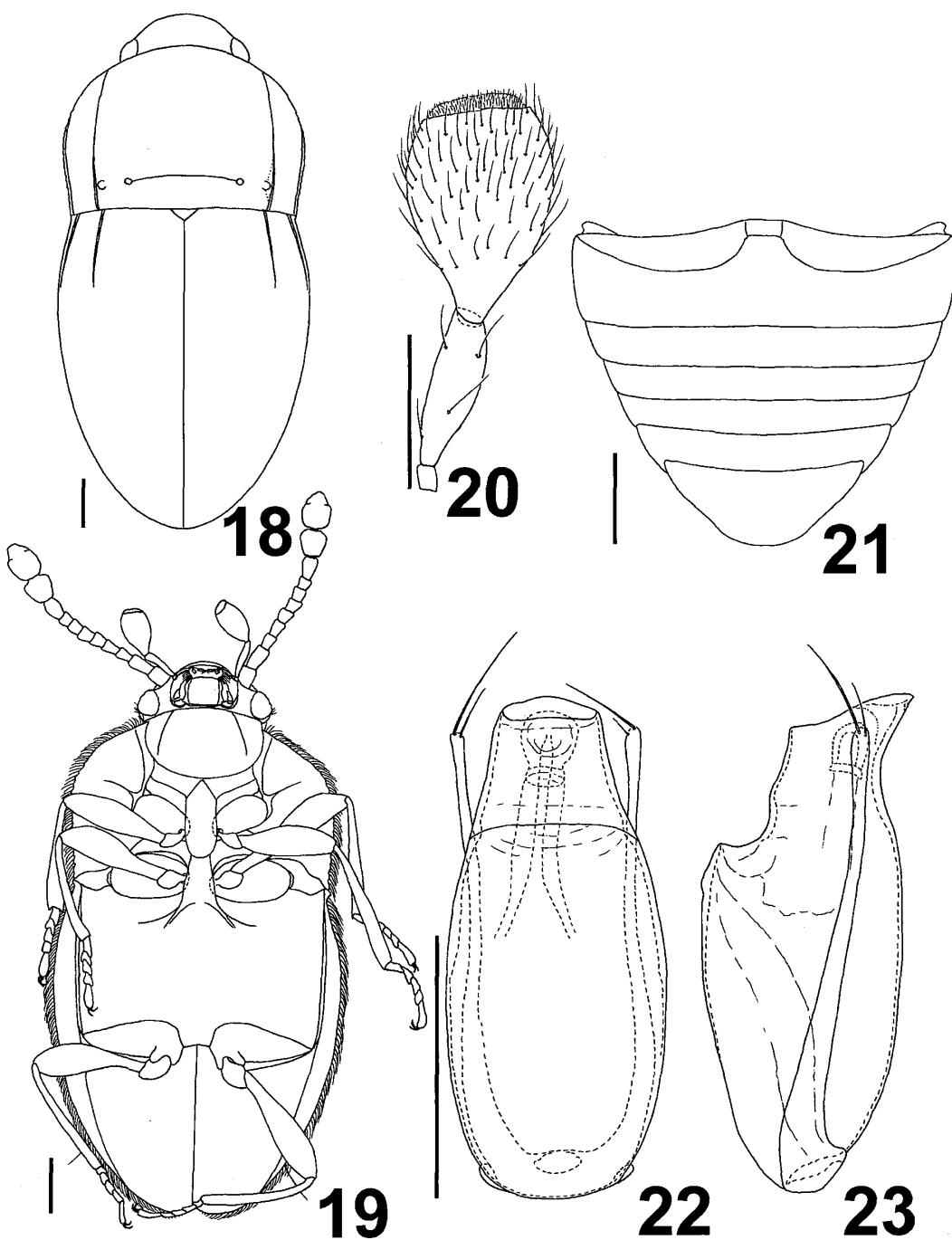
Diagnosis. Body length above 1 mm; lateral margins of pronotum without long setae, lateral margin of each elytron with single long seta; elytra strongly narrowing posteriorly; and aedeagus with subtrapezoidal apex, with rounded apical margin, internal armature composed of subapically located subglobose structure connected to broad, lightly sclerotized tube.

Description. Body (Fig. 18) moderately small, oval and stout, with shallow but distinct constriction between pronotum and elytra, strongly convex; pigmentation dark brown, vestiture light brown.

Male. Body length 1.11 mm. Head small, broadest at eyes, length 0.13 mm, width 0.25 mm; vertex and frontoclypeal region convex; ocelli and frontal glands not recognizable in dry-mounted specimen; tempora very short; eyes

large, coarsely faceted, strongly convex. Punctuation of head composed of small but relatively deep and sharply marked, unevenly distributed punctures separated by spaces 1–3x as long as puncture diameters; setation very short, sparse, suberect. Antennae as in Fig. 19, length 0.43 mm.

Pronotum (Fig. 18) semielliptical in shape, broadest in middle; length 0.34 mm, width 0.50 mm; anterior margin weakly rounded; sides microserrate, strongly rounded in anterior half and slightly convergent in posterior half; hind angles sharp; posterior margin very weakly biemarginate; lateral and sublateral carinae well marked; base of pronotum with two pairs of shallow pits, internal pair very small, connected by shallow transverse groove, external pits distinctly larger, nearly adjacent to sublateral carinae. Median part of disc between sublateral carinae covered with dense, small and shallow but relatively sharply marked punctures separated by spaces about as long as puncture diameters, area be-



Figs. 18–23. *Cephennula scaphisoma* sp. nov. Simplified dorsal habitus (18); simplified ventral habitus (abdomen removed) (19); left maxillary palpus in ventral view (20); abdomen in ventral view (21); aedeagus in ventral (22) and lateral (23) views. Scale: 0.1 mm (18–19, 21–23); 0.05 mm (20).

tween lateral and sublateral carinae with dense, larger, coarse punctures; setae short and dense, slightly suberect, sides of pronotum without long setae.

Elytra (Fig. 18) oval, elongate, broadest in anterior fourth, strongly narrowing toward apices, length 0.65 mm, width 0.53 mm, EI 1.24; base of

each elytron with very short but distinct basal impression and very small and barely discernible basal pit; humerus with humeral carina as long as 1/4 length of elytra; additionally each elytron bears equally long subhumeral carina; apices of elytra separately rounded. Punctuation slightly finer and sparser than that on pronotum; setation

similar to that on pronotum, lateral margin of each elytron with single long seta located in apical fourth. Hind wings well developed.

Legs relatively short, slender.

Venter as in Fig. 19.

Aedeagus (Figs. 22–23) 0.19 mm in length, elongate, in ventral view broadest between basal third and middle, gradually narrowing up to apical third, where sides are narrowing more rapidly to form broad, subtrapezoidal apex with convex apical margin; internal armature lightly sclerotized, composed of subapical subglobose structure connected to broad tube; parameres long and slender, each bearing two apical setae.

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. West Malaysia: Pahang (Cameron Highland).

Type material. Holotype (male), yellow printed label "MALAYSIA: Cameron Highland,

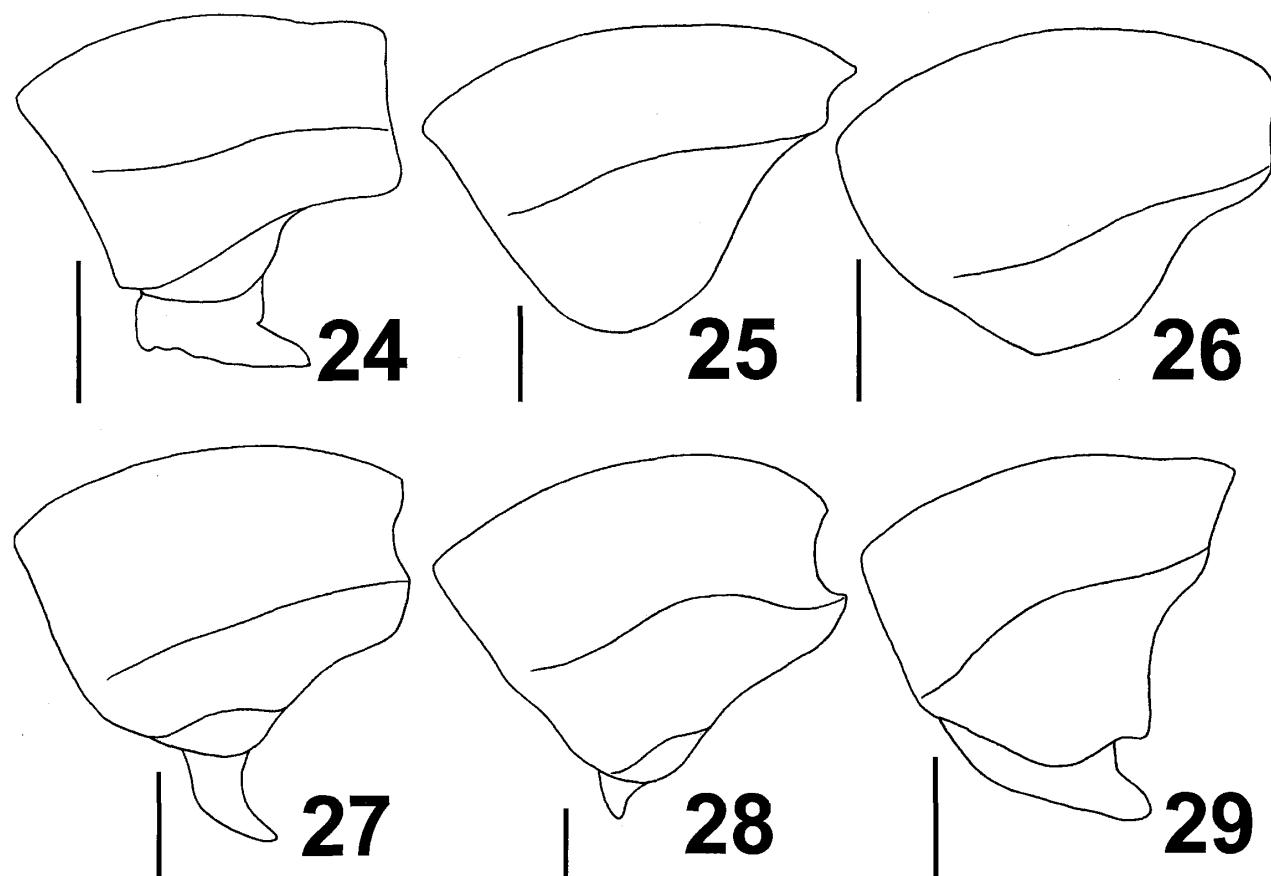
Power Station (km 29), 21.4.1990; A.RIEDEL" (SMNS).

Etymology. The name of this species reflects the body shape, resembling a boat; after the Latin noun "scaphium", meaning "a concave vessel or basin in the form of a boat", combined with a Greek "σώμα" (soma), meaning "a body".

Remarks. This large, darkly pigmented species with strongly narrowed elytra can be easily distinguished from all other members of the genus, which are distinctly smaller and light brown.

Acknowledgments

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Figs. 24–29. Prothorax in left lateral view. *Cephennula multicarinata* sp. nov. (24); *Cephennium majus* Müller et Kunze (25); *Nanophthalmus* sp. (26); *Cephennodes vafer* Kurbatov (27); *Hlavaciellus* sp. (28); *Cephennomimus nomurai* (Jałoszyński et Hoshina) (29). Scale: 0.1 mm.

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